Jan. 13th 1871 to Feb. 17 Indiana 1871 back part of the year

The Columbian.

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The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CIRCULATION 2500.

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Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation, Inward
Piles, Fulness or
Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU,
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*
PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects, WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I become so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely, through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic for Family Use.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. ja30'71y

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—IRAM DEBB, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. ikeler.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—D. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. R. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—President, M. WHITMOYER. Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n47

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n47

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n47

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n45

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. vl-n47

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n4

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPTINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vl-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-15

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-47

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n45

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-47

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n45

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n47

D. R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

D. R. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n2

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n39

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n45

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market. vl-n4

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Pattern., southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House. vl-n4

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n45

C. R. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n46

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. K. GARTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets. v4-n30.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln46

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main street, west of Market st. vln45

H. OSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

P. KLEIN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln45

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vln45

C. FOSTER, Gunsmaker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

E. B. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western broom sed. vl-n48.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v3n16

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory. vln1

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and dealers in furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel, vl-n47

A. R. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

D. R. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Make: and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n3.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROEST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

W. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar17'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. (may 6'70-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell at cheap as country brewed ales; wholesale and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1y.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE BUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing etly Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Wilson,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. Jan.13,'71-1y

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A tal is requested.
\apr.9,'69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned having built the largest ice house in the county, of 800 tons capacity) will be prepared to furnish clear, pure Fishing Creek ice during the ensuing summer, at the lowest market rates. Ice delivered to any part of the town. Picnics supplied. All orders promptly filled.
CHARLES FORSTER.
Bloomsburg, Dec, 30, 1870-1m.

Choice Poetry.

For the Columbian.

Life.

What is life? Ah, tis a journey,
But how long can ne'er be known,
For its length or breadth has never
To mortal eye been shown.
Life uncertain but the mortal,
Limited, must pass away,
In this wilderness of sadness
Not a life is doomed to decay

Life unmeasured none can fathom,
It has ne'er been known to fade,
But many long, long years after
Mortality in the grave was laid.
Life we find in Abraham's bosom,
Perfected by traveling on,
Not a silver hair or wrinkle
On that aged life is shown.

Life, another one, for instance,
Closed his eyes of mortal sight
But deep in Hades fiery furnace,
There we find them fiercing bright.
Life, oh, horrid the description!
(Fiery demons triumphant song,)
Begging for one drop of water
To cool life's hot, parched tongue.

Life a contrast! why this difference!
Have not all one road to roam?
Good, bad, rich, poor, high and lowly,
From the cradle to the tomb!
Life imbedded in the mortal
Each must travel to the grave,
But a Saviour loving precious
Gave his blood, life to save.

Life breathed in us by the Eternal,
Cursed by our Father's sin,
Took mortal life of the Eternal,
Back our happiness to bring.
Life forever with the Saviour,
Washed by redeeming blood,
Life with Lazarus in Abraham's bosom
Shall forever reign with God.

Life! tis ages, countless ages,
In the grave it cannot cease.
To the wicked, God has said it,
To the wicked is no peace.
Life! aye, 'tis but one journey,
But two masters on the way;
One of firey fiend and burning,
One of bright, endless day.

L. L.

Speak Gently.

Speak gently to each one you meet
In field or lane or busy street,
In woodlands dark, in gardens gay,
At morning's dawn or close of day.

Speak gently, for you cannot tell
The power of that magic spell,
It throws a halo o'er the heart,
A soothing balm for every smart.

Speak gently, for it will awake
The hardest heart that spell can break;
Awake the dormant recess of love
And point the heart to Him above.

L. L.

Miscellaneous.

CAIN'S WIFE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

December 17th, 1869.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—*Dear Sir:* Please inform me through the columns of the *New York Ledger*, who Cain's wife was, and oblige

A READER OF THE LEDGER.

There is no record of Cain's courtship or wedding. However interesting to the parties themselves, it is of no interest to us, except upon the supposition that the account in Genesis of the creation of Adam was designed to exclude the supposition that people had been created. If Adam and Eve were the sole progenitors of the race, then Cain and Abel, it is inferred, must have married their own sisters—a connection which is shocking to the sensibilities of the whole race, at a subsequent stage of development.

But many of the Fathers of the Church denied that Adam and Eve, and their children, were the only people on the globe. They affirmed that the text in Genesis very plainly implies that there were other inhabitants besides Adam's family. They allege that verse 14 of chapter 4 of Genesis, plainly implies that the earth was already widely populated. For, when God declared that Cain should be driven out from his family, and made a vagabond in the earth, Cain deprecated the sentence, and pleaded that "everyone that findeth me shall slay me." It was plainly not his family connections that he feared, for he desired not to be driven forth from them. It was the people he should meet when a wanderer in the earth. Who, then, were these people whom Cain feared to meet when he should have gone forth into the earth?

It is also reasoned by scholars that the most natural method of soothing his fears would have been to tell him, "There are no other people on earth except your father's children." Instead of that the Lord is represented as falling in with Cain's impression respecting the population of the world, and He "set a mark upon Cain lest any finding him should kill him," (Gen. 4: 15). Still further it is said that Cain, separating himself from his kindred, went to the land of Nod, east of Edom, and he builded a city, and called the name of the city after his son Enoch. The fathers very pertinantly asked, "where did the people come from, that lived in this city? That would be an extraordinary state of things which should have enabled Cain to fill up a city, however small, with his town children! And it is inferred, therefore, that there were others in the land besides the immediate posterity of Adam. If Adam was the only progenitor, Cain must have married his sister. If there were other lines of people, other Adams, as it were, then Cain might have married into another stock.

We do not express any judgment in the matter. We give our correspondent the opinions that have been held in the early days of the church, but with the additional statement, that almost all modern christian writers have rejected them.

But as the origin of races has, in our day, assumed an important scientific development, and as very many able scientists hold to a variety of original race stocks, it is interesting to know that those views have been held before, and upon supposed Biblical grounds.

WINDOW PUTTY.—An excellent window or glass putty may be made by boilling seven parts of linseed oil two or three hours with four parts of ground umber, and mixing four parts of yellow wax in the heated mass, the oil is then to be removed from the fire, and while still warm is to be kneaded up with five and a half parts of finely precipitated chalk and eleven parts of ground white lead

How to Choose a Good Husband.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flattery, he will make a good husband, for he will be the same "kind man" towards his wife after marriage that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband, for his affections will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his partner to poverty and want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him, girls; he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man who is using his best endeavors to raise himself frow obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him; he will make a good husband and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of a rich father or other relations, don't marry him, for goodness' sake; he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, one half employed in adoring his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never, never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in affrays or quarrels by day nor follies by night, and whose general condust is not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name; who does not keep low company, gamble, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a goo l husband.

When a young man who is below you in wealth offers you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it corresponds with these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to the good, you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen on the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, and who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls who can get him, no matter what circumstances in life; he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty make a good husband.

Lastly—always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then you may be sure he will make a good husband.

Save Part of Your Income.

Again and again we urge upon all young men, who are just starting in life, to make it an invariable rule to lay aside a certain proportion of their income, whatever that income may be.

Extravagant expenditures occasion a very large part of the sufferings of a great majority of people. And extravagance is wholly a relative term. What is not at all extravagant for one person may be very extravagant for another. Expenditures—no matter how small in themselves they may be—are always extravagant when they come fully up to the entire amount of a person's whole income.

The mode of living is almost entirely a matter of habit. It is just as easy to get along on three-fourths of your income—whatever the amount of it may be—as on the whole of it, if you only think so, and restrict your expenditures accordingly. A young man who afterward became one of the wealthiest merchants in Philadelphia, went to housekeeping on a salary of three hundred dollars a year, but he laid up a part of that three hundred dollars; and he made it a rule of his life never to increase his expenses so fast as his income increased.

The thousand inconveniences of debt embarrassment and dependence may all be avoided by a firm and undeviating adherence to this rule.

One great aid in pursuing the course we have recommended, will be found in keeping an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures. By frequent reference to this you will see just what you can afford to expend, without encroaching on our rule; and you will also see what of your expenditures you can most conveniently curtail, or cut off entirely.

There is a great deal, too, in reflection and foresight in the expenditure of your money. It is a very common remark that one person will make the same amount go twice as far as another. This is owing to the employment of greater prudence and judgment in buying. Almost any amount of money can be thrown away and scarcely anything obtained for it, by a thoughtless, careless spendthrift.

We despise skinflints. But economy and meanness are by no means identical. On the contrary, as it is easy for any one to see, an unselfish, judicious economy—a wise saving—furnishes not only the means of independence, but of benevolence and generosity also.

LADIES will be interested in knowing how the wife of the Prussian Crown Prince (Queen Victoria's daughter) appeared at a recent public occasion in Berlin. A correspondent writes: trimmed with squirrel fur, and a black velvet hat with a pink rose on the side. Her two lady attendants were yet more plainly dressed in black. The Crown Princess is of medium height, stout, fair, and with large, full blue eyes—as pure and timid as any untitled maiden in the land—pretty mouth and teeth and chin, a straight nose.

Mark Twain's Advice to Parents.

Having reflected deeply for half an hour on the subject of domestic discipline, I feel like sparing a few suggestions relative to the best method of bringing up children. Being a bachelor without children, my suggestions are as likely to be disinterested as if I had never seen a child.

According to my observation, the most difficult time to bring up children is in the morning. You do, sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them, but the effectiveness of this process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely naturalized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with the bed-clothes. The only prompt, effective and absolutely reliable method is to bring them up by the hair. If your child has a good, healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with most gratifying efficiency. Try it about once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days' interval, inspiring your child with the liveliest possible interest in the resplendent pageantry of sunrise. To bring up a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of some energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at any little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any misstatement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must obstinately insist on your infallibility, and promptly suppress every symptom of puerile skepticism, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom, you will begin to forfeit their respect and pander to their conceit. There can be no sadder spectacle than a parent surrounded by olive branches who think they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings), that five times twelve was sixty-two and a half. "So," said he, climbing over his spectacles, and surveying me grimly, "ye think ye know more'n your father, hey? Come 'ere to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few excrutiating moments I reposed in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathematical accuracy, with the palm of his right hand, on the largest patch of my trowsers, but I *felt* that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multiplication table, he asked how much five times twelve was, I insisted, with tears in my eyes that it was sixty-two and a half. "That's right!" said he; "I'll larn ye to respect yer father, if I have to thrash ye twelve times a day. Now go'n water them hosses, 'n be lively, too!" The old gentleman didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflammatory rheumatism disabled him; and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was permanent.

Unquestioning obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything and he stops to inquire why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear, and inform him "that's why!" He will soon get in the way of starting, with charming alacrity, at the word of command.

Care of Cows and Milk in Winter.

It is important, in making butter at this season of the year, that the cream should be kept at an even temperature previous to the churning. It ought not to be allowed to fall below fifty-five degrees, or at most below fifty degrees, and if it does there will be trouble in making the butter come.

It is often a good plan, where the facilities for keeping the milk at a uniform temperature do not exist, to scald the milk by setting it in the pan upon the stove till it "crinkles" on the edges of the coating of cream that rises, and then to set it away where the temperature will not fall below the point named. The cream will rise rapidly and the churning will be easier.

Where few cows only are kept, and the quantity of cream is not sufficient to churn more than once or twice a week, keep the cream in a crock or jar and when new cream is added, stir the whole well together, adding a small quantity of fine salt at the same time. It will facilitate the churning very greatly. We have known this simple method to be adopted and followed with great success.

But the feeding of the cows in the butter dairy at this season of the year and in Winter is of special importance, since they are deprived of the sweet and nutritious grasses of the Spring and Fall, on which they naturally produce the highest quality and quantity of butter. For the present, many farmers have a few pumpkins left. Others feed apples, small potatoes and other substances. Some of these, like pumpkins, make rich milk. But, as a general thing, the butter dairy farmer will "find his account" in adding a little bran or shorts or middlings, or in want of these a small quantity of meal.—These add very greatly to the quality of the milk and butter, and at present prices are not over and above expensive as compared with feeding alone on hay.

A little extra pains in preparing the food for cows in milk in cold weather is good economy. And if we take the trouble to warm the water and make a sort of mash by mixing the bran into it, the result will be still more satisfactory. When allowed to drink all the cold water they want, the chill is so great that it shrinks them more or less. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Truthfulness.

Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears there is a liar in the house. All comfort is gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fail, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their hearts they have the security of rectitude and the gladness of innocence.—*Har

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Feb. 24, 1871.

The Disease of Conservatism.

Conservatism in some of its phases is a good old nurse that mollifies our ills to some extent, and generally does about as little harm as good. As an element mixed with abundant good qualities and decisive action, it may even not be bad, yet is not very well suited under any circumstances to our country. Ours are a rapid, restless, go ahead people, of ever changing circumstances, and government is sufficiently conservative when it keeps pace with them. They cannot be controlled by any party unless it is sufficiently progressive to lead them—to lead them on to new effort, to accomplish new achievement, to expand and improve. Hence new measures of governmental policy are constantly necessary, and the party that is incapable of bringing them forward, to adjust them to the public wants, and to adapt itself to the public necessities, is incompetent to the successful development and management of our public affairs.

We regret to say it, but the truth is there is a little too much conservatism amongst our Democratic Legislators, State and Federal, just now. They want a little more of the breath of life breathed into them, or a dose of political salts gorged down them to work off their slovenly inaction. To oppose everything and propose nothing, is a rotten, worthless, detestable platform, and one that never can receive much of public sympathy or any of public respect. Federalism and Whiggery both died mainly of Conservatism, and all parties of one idea that have arisen have gone down because they had but one idea. Our healthy American public demands that which is efficient, decisive, vigorous and progressive. In past times this was the standard of Democracy and the party must come up to that standard again if it would be successful or deserve success. Let our Legislators therefore show themselves equal to the occasion and they can command success, but as sure as they continue to draggle at the tail of conservatism they are doomed. Awake! would be leaders! Prove your competency or make way for a better order of men! Courting popularity wont do—firm and decisive action is demanded.

Compulsory Education.

Mr. Hoar has introduced a bill in Congress for the establishment of a national system of education—to make more offices for hungry Radicals, and add another step in the march of centralization. Radical ideas at Washington are all tending towards despotism. Will the people longer look on and approve?—*Exchange.*

For a few years past the schoolmasters have been talking about laws to compel people to send their children regularly to school, but this was looked upon rather as a means of calling attention to the importance of voluntarily compelling regular attendance. Recently, however, the Radicals of the eastern states, who dictate the policy of the Radical party, have embraced this new form of tyranny and will no doubt push it to adoption, if that party is continued in power. The substance is that the domestic control of children is to be taken out of the hands of parents and transferred to the Federal Government—to be taken from parents and handed over to Federal riff-raff appointees, who are to *inspect* our children, and order them off to school, to the control of any scalawag who may at the time have charge of the neighborhood school! No matter that the teacher may be cruel or otherwise unfit, a personal enemy, one you may despise, a fool or a scoundrel, or that you may deem your child for any reason unfit to go, or want to retain it at home for cause satisfactory to yourself, the petty Federal office holder will say *go*, and you must submit to the dictation or suffer the penalty.—The Catholic must send his child to the Protestant teacher, to be instructed in a version of the scriptures he believes heretical; or the reverse, and the protestant be compelled to send to the Catholic teacher to be instructed in *his* views of the Bible—or both to the Jew, who declares the Savior of men an imposter, or to the Unitarian, who denies his divinity—or all these to the scoffing infidel—or, what would be as bad if not worse than either, in our judgment, the slang-whanging Yankee! In short, the whole control of the child is to be taken from the parent, so far as its education is concerned, and handed over to a Government appointee, over whom neither the parent or the community will have any control whatever!

As sure as the Radical party remains in power this scheme will prevail. Not only this, but it will step from one scheme of tyranny to another until no personal rights will be left to be respected.

The Tennessee.

After all the parades on the subject by the sensation papers, it appears that the Tennessee arrived safely at San Domingo without accident or unusual delay. The fuss about her was pure invention, gotten up expressly to make a demand for sensation papers. The officials at Washington all the time maintained that there was not the least cause for alarm. Ben. Wade, the head of the commission, is notorious for cowardice, and he may have given rise to the rumors by surmising danger before leaving. We have accounts of some other members of the commission doing this, making wills, &c., and herein no doubt is the foundation for all the alarm that has existed.

The newspaper correspondents with the commission already fill the city dailies with accounts of what they have seen and learned. They are very industrious, energetic and imaginative gentlemen, yet we suspect a large part of their information was acquired before they left home. The intelligent reader will of course make allowance for all that if he have the patience to pour over their dissertations.

A Genuine Negro in Congress.

A genuine negro has at last taken his seat on the Republican side of the House. He is a member of Congress from South Carolina, and his full title is Hon. R. B. Elliott. He is a Simon-pure African, as black as coal, and with all the distinguishing features of the race. The other negro members are very much mixed. The white Radicals in Congress did not exhibit any marked degree of cordial feeling toward the new brother. He was just a little too much African for most of them.

The Convention Bill.

On Friday of last week Mr Buckalew from the Senate Committee on Constitutional Reform reported a bill to the Senate which provides for a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. It is in marked contrast to the bills which have been proposed in both Houses by Radical members, and if enacted into a law will secure a fair convention and a fair decision by the people upon the amendments which the Convention shall propose.

In the first place by the arrangement which is made in the bill for delegates at large and for district delegates, the Convention will be constituted, pretty certainly, of an equal number of members from each party, while opportunity is afforded for the choice of good men. There are to be 32 delegates at large and each voter of the State is to vote for no more than 16. This application of the limited vote (after the example of New York) will secure 16 to each party. Then district delegates are to be chosen upon the plan of the free vote (except in Allegheny and Luzerne) so that all the people shall be fully and justly represented. In Allegheny and Luzerne the limited vote is applied so as to secure the same object. The number of district delegates is to be 108 and the State is divided into convenient districts for the purpose of selecting them.

One important feature of the bill is the provision that one-third of the members may require the separate submission to the people for their adoption or rejection of any amendment proposed by the Convention. This will afford the people full opportunity to discriminate between good and bad amendments and to accept only those they shall fully approve.

The compensation of members of the Convention is fixed at $500, and the duration of the Convention is not to exceed 100 days of actual session.

The provision to vote upon the question whether a Convention shall be called, at the same time the delegates are elected, is a very unnecessary complication, which will be very likely to lead to mischief. In fact the proposition would be better suited to a juvenile debating society than to grave legislators. It is the amendments that are wanted, and it is the business of the Legislature to have these submitted to a vote of the people. If they approve they will adopt them and if they disapprove they will reject. That is the only decision of the people that can be effective on the subject.

Relief from Taxation.—A gross abuse is being carried on by the Legislature in releasing incorporated Cemeteries and Churches from taxation. The former are generally money making affairs, and therefore ought to bear their share of taxation. Those of the latter that apply for relief from taxation, are not the humble churches of poor congregations, but wealthy establishments which estimate their value by thousands and millions. The release of these of course transfers the taxes from them to other objects of taxation. In referring to this subject the Philadelphia *Age* says: "Property to the amount of fifty million dollars has been withdrawn from taxation in this city by the Legislature, and yet the work goes on. Instead of taxing personal property, the above leak should be stopped. There is no more reason why land used for cemetery purposes should be exempt from taxation, than land sold and held for building uses."

A Constitutional amendment taking all power from the Legislature to exempt property from the operation of laws imposing taxes, is greatly needed. If the exemption was applied to poor Churches and Cemeteries alone, it might be well enough, but it is not these that make the application or receive the benefit. It is the wealthy ones, and the larger their real valuation the more vehement they become in demanding release.

Constitutional Amendment.

We learn from Harrisburg that two important powers in the State have taken a determined stand against calling a Convention to propose Constitutional amendments. One of these is the Railroad interest, which fears that its general powers and immunities may be curbed, and the State Treasury removed from its grasp. The other is the gang of vultures who annually gorge upon Legislative corruption. These interests are working with energy, not so much in direct opposition, which would be futile, but in creating discord and by getting up impracticable bills. Since Mr. Buckalew has presented his bill, the issue will be a square one, and as it is so manifestly fair and just in all its parts, those who oppose it may be safely put down as hostile to any Constitutional reform. We shall soon see whether the buzzards will be victorious or whether the popular judgment will prevail.

The noted counterfeiter, John Mengis, was arrested a year or two ago and placed in jail. Some time after, a person calling himself Daniel Mengis appeared and offered to bail John for his appearance at Court. He represented himself to be a Northumberland county farmer, owning unencumbered real estate to the value of $10,000 or more. The authorities having satisfied themselves that Daniel Mengis was worth the amount accepted him as bail. The time of trial came on but John Mengis was not about. The bail bond was then sued, when it was discovered that Daniel Mengis had not signed it, and in fact knew nothing about the transaction. Afterwards it was ascertained that Price Ingram, of Harrisburg, had represented himself to be Daniel Mengis, and was the personage who had (under that name) bailed John Mengis! He was immediately arrested and sent to jail. He was recently convicted of the charge at Pittsburg, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years.

The Jury in Carpet-Bag Congressman Bowen's case failed to agree—11 for finding him guilty and *one* who would'nt. It is now said Bowen has three wives as far as ascertained, and thirty-five States yet to hear from! The stubborn juror is a deformed negro, who makes it a business to get on juries and then hold against conviction, whatever the evidence may be, provided there is money about. The case will be again tried in March. This suit is prosecuted by wife No. 1. Wife No. 2 has also had him arrested since the late suit. No. 8 lives with him at present. Other numbers not heard from!

Convention Delegates.

We observe the inquiry made in several papers why Allegheny and Luzerne are subjected to a different rule of election in Mr. Buckalew's Convention bill. One reason is that these counties have respectively seven and five delegates, and these numbers do not divide readily into fractions. Perhaps the controlling reason is that it is a principal purpose of the bill that each political party shall have just one-half the delegates in the Convention. To accomplish this with comparative certainty it is necessary that Allegheny be divided so as to elect 4 Republicans and 3 Democrats, and Luzerne 3 Democrats and 2 Republicans. Those editors who imagine an unworthy purpose do great injustice to the author of the bill.

The Coal Miners.

The public generally were glad to learn that the Coal Miners had agreed to go to work last week. They were to a great extent in straightened circumstances, and many of them in actual want. But at this juncture the Railroad companies raised the freight so high that the operators can not send their coal to market, and consequently but little mining can be done. We agree with the Lancaster *Intelligencer* that "the Legislature should take prompt action in this matter. A regular rate of charges for carrying coal should be fixed by law, and so fixed that the law cannot be evaded. The interests of producers and consumers alike demand such protection from the State."

Complimentary Votes.

It is to be hoped the Democratic State Convention at its next meeting will do away with the folly of "complimentary votes." The thing has grown into an evil, that calls loudly for reform. Conventions have been accustomed to give "complimentary votes" to Tom, Dick and Harry, as a preliminary to earnest business. As a sort of skirmish practice to get the lay of the land and to enable the real contestants to feel each other's weak places, it has been tolerated heretofore, but the little creatures who once got a taste of such "complimentary votes" are sure to turn up on every occasion thereafter, and finally become clamorous and annoying in asserting their claims to real nominations. They seem to think that a certain number of "complimentaries" ought surely to bring about the real thing. To get rid of these pests, the Convention should stop the practice of "complimentary" voting, and make it clear that once being before a convention establishes no claim to a nomination at any time thereafter.—*Pottsville Standard.*

If there is a class of crawlers on the face of the earth who above (or below) all others deserve hearty contempt, it is the spoonies who hang about conventions coaxing for "complimentary" votes, or who persistently annoy editors for puffs. We admit we have never been troubled much by them, as we have a short hand mode of disposing of them. But the act of a delegate who casts a "complimentary" vote is scarcely less contemptible than it is to seek it. Let the press denounce both, and be careful to avoid the practice themselves, and between the two a reform may be effected. When once understood by the titmouses that they must look to some other source for notoriety they will cease to be troublesome. Don't print their names, for if editors "sour" on them their occupation is gone.

Census of 1870.

The latest official returns from the Census Bureau at Washington including 16,615 additional inhabitants in the city of New York, as corrected by the second enumeration, enables us to lay before our readers the full returns from all the States and Territories in the United States.

The several States and Territories take rank in the following order:

1 New York	4,381,920
2 Pennsylvania	3,515,991
3 Ohio	2,662,214
4 Illinois	2,339,938
5 Missouri	1,715,000
6 Indiana	1,673,046
7 Massachusetts	1,457,351
8 Kentucky	1,321,091
9 Tennessee	1,257,081
10 Virginia	1,224,893
11 Georgia	1,200,656
12 Iowa	1,191,802
13 Michigan	1,184,296
14 North Carolina	1,069,614
15 Wisconsin	1,055,167
16 Alabama	996,988
17 New Jersey	905,744
18 Mississippi	831,170
19 Texas	797,749
20 Maryland	780,906
21 Louisiana	732,731
22 South Carolina	728,009
23 Maine	626,464
24 California	560,285
25 Connecticut	537,418
26 Arkansas	485,179
27 West Virginia	445,616
28 Minesota	435,511
29 Kansas	362,872
30 Vermont	330,552
31 New Hampshire	318,300
32 Rhode Island	217,356
33 Florida	187,756
34 Delaware	125,015
35 Nebraska	123,000
36 Oregon	90,922
37 Nevada	42,491
	38,112,295
Territories,	
District of Columbia	131,706
New Mexico	91,852
Utah	86,786
Colorado	39,708
Washington	23,031
Montana	20,591
Idaho	14,998
Dakota	14,181
Arizona	9,658
Wyoming	9,118
Total	38,554,795
By Census of 1860	31,443,321
Increase in ten years	7,111,473

Had it not been for the war, our population would have been 42,000,000 in 1870. The next Census in Germany and France will tell a like story.

"*War is a game, which, were the people wise, Kings could not play at.*"

Taxables in Columbia County.

The following is the official statement of taxables in this county according to the septennial enumeration forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

Beaver	229	Locust	421
Benton	208	Main	127
Berwick	269	Madison	257
Bloomsburg	620	Mifflin	279
Briarcreek	271	Montour	161
Catawissa	418	Mt. Pleasant	180
Centralia	297	Orange	220
Centre	301	Pine	173
Conyngham	433	Roaringcreek	118
Fishingcreek	334	Scott	352
Franklin	158	Sugarloaf	215
Greenwood	391		
Hemlock	304	Total	7,183
Jackson	134		

High hopes are indulged in by some of the Radicals that Canada may be acquired by the action of our peace commissioners in the Conference between them and their British associates. It is said Gen. Grant opposes the introduction of the subject. The Canadians are also opposed to it. We have territory enough in that direction.

That "trooly loil" paper, the Baltimore *American*, said—after the election in Maryland—"The negro has proved to be an element of weakness, and not of strength." Since then elections have been held in other States where the same "element" abounded in profuse numerousness. The result in each furnished what may be styled a political paradox; although strong, the element was weak. And this weakening strength is the main support of the Radical party, says the Williamsport *Standard.*

Court Proceedings—2d Week.

Reported for the Columbian.

FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

Court met for the second week of February term, 1871. The Hon. Wm. Elwell, and Associates, Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe, Esqrs., on the bench.

M. C. Woodward and Elijah Shutt were appointed tipstaves. D. W. Mellick, Thomas O'Connor, Jacob Snyder and John Artley were excused from serving as Jurors and Geo. B. Thompson was fined for not appearing as a Juror.

Andrew Oblasser vs. Jesse D. Rice. On motion of C. B. Brockway, the death of the plaintiff suggested and Rhinehard Berger, his executor, substituted.

W. A. Case vs. the township of Bloom. On motion of Mr. Howell, Moses Coffman, a defendant in the suit be stricken from the record, and record be amended to read W. A. Case vs. township of Bloom.

Francis Lechner, Melchiah Miller's administrator vs. Elias Gigger. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

On the trial of this cause the plaintiff was offered as a witness, and was objected to on the ground of interest, he being the husband of a daughter of the deceased.

BY THE COURT.

The act of 1869 allowing interested parties to be witnesses does not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians. The defendant, here could not be a witness to testify to any matter occurring before the death of Miller. To permit this, would be to give an advantage to the surviving party, and to permit those who are entitled to the decedent's estate to be witnesses, while his mouth is closed, would be to give them an unfair advantage. The parties must stand upon an equality, both or neither should be permitted to be sworn. To admit the one and exclude the other, would be contrary to the spirit and meaning of the act of Assembly. The witness is rejected.

Petition for incorporation of the Susquehanna Cattle Insurance Company of Espy: Charter granted.

FEBRUARY 14TH.

Columbia county vs. Gilbert H. Fowler. This was a case submitted to the Court for decision. The Court delivered the following opinion, to wit:

By the act of 22d April 1846, Purdon's Digest 951 pl 125, annuities, over two hundred dollars, are made liable to assessment and taxation, and all property real or personal, (not taxed under existing laws) *held*, owned, *used* or invested by any person, in trust, for the use, benefit and advantage of any other person, is also made liable to a tax of three mills upon every dollar of the valuation thereof.

If the bequest for the benefit of Isaac Fowler is an annuity within the meaning of this act, being under two hundred dollars, then it is not taxable.

An annuity is defined to be a yearly "payment of a *certain* sum of money "granted to another in fee, for life or "for years, charging the person of the "grantor only. Co. Litt, 144, 6, 1 Wm. "Exrs. 722, 2 Blk. Com. 40."

This bequest is not of a *certain* sum neither is it a charge upon the person of the grantor, nor upon any devise under the will of the testator. In both these essentials it fails to come within the definition of an annuity. In the first place, the fund itself, out of which or from the interest of which the yearly payment was directed to be made, was uncertain and could not be ascertained until the estate was settled; and in the next place, the legatee was entitled not to a *certain* amount nor to the interest on a *certain* sum, but to *all* that might be received from the investment of the share of the estate bequeathed to the executors in trust for the son. The interest, whatever it might amount to, was given to the son for life, and the principal was given over at his death. This principal amounted to $2,800, which at 6 per cent. interest produced a less sum than $200, but invested in 7 3-10 U. S. bonds it amounts to more than that sum. It is true that when a testator directs the interest upon a certain sum to be paid annually to a legatee, it is to be understood that the interest at the legal rate is to be paid. But when a *fund*, as in this case, is placed in the hands of a trustee who is to pay the interest to one person for life, and the principal over at his death, *all* of the interest received is to be paid to the person entitled to the interest.

In these respects the case is materially different from that of Berks county *vs.* Jones 9, H. 414. *There* the sum given was fixed, to wit: the interest on $2000 annually. By accepting the devise of the land, the devisee became liable to pay the legacy or annuity. The person to whom the annuity was given had no interest in the land nor any other fund which produced interest, under all circumstances he was to receive his $120 annually, no more and no less. Now, in all respects the gift to Isaac Fowler by the will of his father, was different from that in the case just cited. It is similar, in fact almost identical, with the bequest in Spangler *vs.* York county, 1 Harris 322. In which it is clearly shown in the opinion delivered by Bell J. that when a testator directs a portion of his estate to be vested in a fund, the interest of which is to be paid to a legatee thereof for life, and the fund at death to be distributed among his children, that the fund is taxable for State and County purposes.

It was there held that by a bequest such as this a technical *trust* is created strictly within the cognizance of a court of equity, and which may be enforced, on the application of the *cestui que trust* under our statutes. Were the fund in danger from the misconduct of the trustee or the apprehended failure of the security, our courts would interfere at the instance of the *cestui que trust*, and should the principal sum be eventually lost without default of the executor, who for this purpose is a trustee, (Wheatley vs. Badger, 7 Barr 459) he would not be liable to make good the amount.

An annuity depends upon no contingencies—it is payable at all events out of the estate of the grantor. But here the fund passes out of the estate to Isaac for life and to his heirs at his death.

The will upon this subject is as follows: "I leave in the hands of my "executors for the use of my son Isaac "Fowler one equal share of my estate "to be put in safe hands by my executors, he the said Isaac Fowler receiving the yearly interest for the support "of himself during life, and the principal to be equally divided among his "heirs at his decease."

The fund so given is subject to tax within the words of the statute, as well as within its spirit and meaning. It is *held* and *used or invested* in trust for the use, benefit and advantage of Isaac Fowler during his life. It was upon this ground that the fund was held liable to taxation, and not because the interest on the fund amounted to over $200.

When an annuity is taxable, it is the amount of *it* only that can be taxed. The annuitant is not liable for a tax upon the fund which produces the annuity. The distinction which I have made between this case and that of Berks county vs. Jones, is recognized in the opinion of the learned President Judge when he speaks of the case of Sprangler vs. York county and says in that case "the fund was to be invested for the use of the widow."

If the construction now given to this will and to the act of 1846 be not correct, a testator having an estate of 33,000, and ten children, might exempt it from taxation during the lives of his children by devising it in trust for investment and giving his children the interest. But as we have seen, such a disposition of property does not create annuities, but is an investment for use within the statute and therefore taxable. Judgment for the plaintiff for thirteen dollars and eigty-four cents.

In the estate of Elizabeth Vanhorn. Petition to sell or rent the property.—Court grant a rule on Joseph Vanhorn to show cause why the property shall not be sold or rented for the use of the sons mentioned.

Petition of Alvaretta Brink for guardian: Dennison Brink appointed guardian.

Petition for writ of partition upon the real estate of Elizabeth Bensinger, deceased: Writ awarded as prayed for.

Petition of Peter Eat, guardian of Wm. B. Grove, for discharge. David Grove appointed guardian *ad litem* to examine the account of the petitioner filed, notice hereof to be given to said guardian, together with notice of the filing of the account by petitioner.

In the estate of Frederick Rohr, deceased. Petition for review of administrator's account. Citation awarded.

Jesse Bowman and others vs. Manassa Bowman. Jury rendered verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

FEBRUARY 15TH.

Sheriff's deed acknowledged for a lot of ground situate in Espytown, Columbia county. Sold to J. G. Freeze. Also one acknowledged for a tract of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county. Sold to Daniel F. Seybert.

Report of viewers of Catharine street in Bloomsburg, confirmed nisi.

Joseph J. Crawford vs. John Johnson. Verdict in favor of the defendant.

Petition for sale of the real estate of James Hess, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township: Rule ordered.

FEBRUARY 16TH.

Petition for sale in the estate of John B. Watts, deceased. Sale ordered.

Report of viewers of a road in Locust township, near Elijah Yocum's, confirmed nisi.

Petition of minor children of William Davis for guardian: David Miller appointed.

Petition of Laura L., Mary N., and William E. Preston for guardian: Jas. L. Preston appointed.

In the estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased. Petition for sale: ordered agreeably to petition.

James Evans vs. Geo. Bedford. Verdict in favor of defendant.

FEBRUARY 17TH.

Petition for a road in Mifflin township: Samuel Bidleman, Phineas Smith and Stephen Gearhart appointed viewers.

Jeremiah Hagenbuch vs. Philip Ort and T. J. Reese. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Joseph Fausy vs. Reuben Bellas.—Verdict in favor of plaintiff for ten dollars.

Court ordered venire for one week's court at May term, 1871.

FEBRUARY 18TH.

Petitions were presented by the following named persons for viewers to assess damages sustained by the opening of the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad through their lands:—Thomas T. Shuman, John W. Shuman and Andrew Gingles, Reuben Shuman, John T. Shuman and Samuel Nungesser.

Petition for incorporation of the Light Street Saving Fund: publication ordered.

Lazarus Moyer vs. Samuel Leiby.—On motion of Mr. Freeze, rule on H. L. Manand, Daniel Morris, garnishees, to put in more full and perfect answers by the first day of May term, 1871, or show cause why judgment should not be entered against them in favor of the plaintiff for his debt, interest and costs.

Petition for incorporation of the Orangeville Saving Fund and Loan Association: ordered to be published.

Petition for incorporation of the M. E. Church of Catawissa: ordered to be published.

Petition for a road in Scott township. John K. Grotz, Joseph Sharpless and W. B. Koons, appointed viewers.

Is it not surprising that the President should have omitted the name of the most suitable statesman in the whole country as one of the American Commissioners to settle our controversies with England, Hon. Charles Francis Adams.—*Boston Post.*

We beg to say to our contemporary that the omission of Mr. Adams is *not* surprising. Eminent qualification was the potent reason for his exclusion, as it has been in every important or even subordinate appointment made by General Grant. Merit and worth are certainly no recommendations here, if they are not positive objections.—*Washington Patriot.*

Petroleum V. Nasby, one of the leading apostles of Radicalism, in his lecture about the "Man of Sin," lets out the following truth about the Radical officials of the reconstructed States, under the beneficent rule of the dictator Grant and military satellites:

"I met Judges of courts in the Southern States, who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the North, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in the prisoner's dock."

With this class of men in the judiciary, and the respectable citizens under their feet, it is not to be wondered that law is defied in the South. The remedy proposed by the administration, however, is to force still more of these scoundrels into office, and more hopelessly disfranchise respectable citizens.—*Post.*

A correspondent having written to the New York Journal of Commerce as to the right of income tax assessors to examine a tax payer's books and papers, the editor replies as follows: Answer.—Yes, sir! The assessor under the law can inspect your ledger, your cash book, your bill book, and all and singular your bills, notes, records, documents, letters, your wife's letters, her certificate of marriage, your family bible, your daughter's tenderest epistles from her lover, your shirts, your breeches, and whatever else you have heretofore regarded as private and peculiar.—All he has to do is to send for the books which must be forthcoming "if described with reasonable certainty;" or if there is (in his opinion) any fraud or evasion, he can "enter into and upon the premises," take note of "property, goods, wares and merchandise, and *all articles or objects* liable to tax, owned, possessed, or *under the care* or management" of his victim. Stores, shops and houses have been entered all over the country, and cleaned of books and papers of all kinds, which the curious officials have examined at their leisure.

European Affairs.

The French have at length hit upon a master stroke of policy. They condemned the Republic at the election.—But what are they to set up in its place? Peace must be made, for the Prussians have them perfectly in their power and hold them with an iron grasp. Prussia will not make peace except by the cession of Alsace and Loraine. Any French government that yields this (even though they cannot help it) will be destroyed in a moment by the demagogues as soon as the Prussian army leaves. But the problem is solved! The forms of the dead Republic are to be kept up—Monsieur Thiers, an able old man with one foot in the grave, has been elected president. He will make peace on the best terms he can get, the Prussian army will leave, the Republic will be formally upset, and a King or an Emperor will follow. Whoever the successor may be, the odium of making the peace that every body knows must be made, will not be chargeable upon him! Assembly may undertake to set up that succeeding government, and if so the grandson of Louis Philippe will be proclaimed King. Napoleon and his supporters insist on another plebiscite, and in that case the Empire would probably be re-established, with himself or son as Emperor.

Great Britain is actively arming, Russia and Turkey are showing their teeth at each other. The Roman question can scarcely be finally settled until France and Prussia are free to act.—Spain is apparently satisfied with its new King. Other nationalities quiet.

The Chicago *Times* very pertinently says that if the brothers-in-law of Grant had been as numerous and active in the service of the government during the war as they have been since, the last draft would have been unnecessary.

"To surrender elections to the control of the President, supported by an armed force," says Governor Hoffman in his Message to the New York Legislature, "is to surrender liberty and abandon a republic." Will Republican papers please copy?

With all the resources of the country, and active industry of the people, which are unequaled anywhere on the globe, trade is paralyzed, business and markets are dull, and productive labor and enterprise depressed. Why is this? Let the Administration answer.

J. Henry Asken, Esq., of Delaware county, recently built a new Presbyterian church near Wayne station, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. He also donated 25,000 as a fund, the interest of which is to be used for the purpose of assisting in paying the salary of the pastor.

The Czar of Russia has just issued a decree making conscription in the Empire universal. Hitherto the nobility has been exempt, the burden of service having fallen upon the peasantry and trading classes. This is an important measure towards improving the Russian army.

People who complain of "too many advertisements" in the papers, forget that without advertisements not one Journal in a hundred could be published and even those would be so high in subscription price that men of moderate income could not afford to take them.

The Easton *Argus* says our Legislature is getting ready for mischief. The "Nine Million Bill," framed to plunder the Treasury of that startling amount, which Governor Geary (all honor to him for the deed) vetoed last winter appears in a new shape—disguised, amended, but still utterly corrupt and devilish. It has been thoroughly rolled over and over in the mealtub, but it is still a vicious, scratching cat of nine lives.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes the following point on those Radicals who have been charging the Democracy with "being opposed to education." It is a mouth closing plumper:

"Because the Democracy are opposed to the Federal Government taking charge of all the schools in the country, they are accused in some Radical journals of being opposed to education. Upon the same principle, if they are against the Federal Government seizing upon and directing all the machinery of popular elections, they are against the right of suffrage!"

The German newspaper press in this country bitterly contrast Grant's expressions of sympathy with their cause with the constant supply of arms to France. They estimate that the export of arms to France from different ports of the United States has amounted to 500,000 rifles and muskets, 50,000,000 cartridges, 75 cannon, 6 Gatling batteries and 25,000 pistols. While Grant was talking about German unity, Sherman was selling rifles to the French.—The Germans would have preferred fewer expressions of friendship towards themselves, and fewer muskets for their enemy.

MARRIAGES.

WERTMAN—KELCHNER—On the 16th inst., at the parsonage, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Elias Wertman, of Danville, Montour county, to Miss Elizabeth Kelchner, of Fowlersville, Columbia county, Pa.

McHENRY—HESS—At the "Orangeville Hotel," Feb. 11th, by Rev. J. Fearon Brown, Mr. Miran S. McHenry, to Miss Clara E. Hess, of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

NOTESTEIN—STILL—On the 20th inst., by Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Jacob Notestein, to Miss Susie Still, both of Centralia, Pa.

STACKHOUSE—WILLIAMS—On the 9th inst., by Rev. A. Britain, Mr. McDowell Stackhouse of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, to Miss Cordelia M. Williams, of Huntington Mills, Luzerne county.

ROSSMAN—STAHR—On the 14th inst., by Rev. A. Britain, Mr. John H. Rossman, and Miss Emma F. Stahr, both of Nescopeck township, Luzerne county.

ECKROTH—SNYDER—On the 26th ult. by Rev. A. Britain, Mr. Hiram Eckroth, and Miss Violet O. Snyder, daughter of ex-Sheriff Snyder, both of Millinville, Columbia county.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	80
Oats "	45
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Appies	10
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	16 00
Hides—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22@25
No. 2 " "	$20@30
Bloom	$50

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards, per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " "	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th day of February, 1871, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to a Court of Common Pleas of said county, (Columbia) praying the said Court to grant a Charter of incorporation, to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Catawissa, Pa., with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. W. H. ENT,
de24'71-4t. Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administratrix &c., of John B. Watts, late of Centre township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, March 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain house and lot of ground situate in the township of Centre, in the county of Columbia, adjoining lands of Jesse S. Freas and Wesley B. Freas, said lot containing about

ONE-EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

SECOND.—A small lot of ground situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jesse S. Freas, William B. Freas and the property herein after described, containing about

ONE-SIXTEENTH OF AN ACRE,

whereon is erected a frame shop.

THIRD.—The undivided one-half of all that certain piece parcel and tract of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of G. H. Fowler, on the North and West, lands of Wm. S. Freas, on the East, and lands of Jesse B. Freas, on the South, containing fourteen acres, more or less, whereon is erected a large

FRAME GRIST-MILL,

a double frame dwelling house, and other outbuildings, with the water-right appurtenant to said mill.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps Possession given April 1st, 1871.

There is on the last described property a large body of slate that is of a superior quality for the manufacturing of paint.

PENINA B. WATTS,
Feb. 24, 1871. Administratrix.

Information as to the quantity and quality of the slate will be given by addressing Samuel Neyhard, Lime Ridge, Columbia county, Pa.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which several testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize

The invention and use of a centre pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch is attracting deserved notice, and is a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and is by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in remote parts of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to ensure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass,
Amn. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass,
American Watch Co., Crescent St., Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass.
Wm. Ellery, Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co., Boston, Mass.

Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

For sale by all leading jewelers. No watches retailed by the Company.

An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers sent to any address on application.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best conducted Mercantile College in the Country. For circulars, write to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harpers' Edition of Duff's Bookkeeping. 440 pp. The most comprehensive work published. Contains National Bank, Rail Road Bookkeeping, &c.

UNCLE JOSH'S
TRUNK FULL OF FUN.

A Portfolio of first-class Wit and Humor, containing the Latest and Most Comical Stories, Full of Side-Splitting Jokes, Humorous Poetry, Quaint Parodies, Burlesque Sermons, New Conundrums and Mirth-Provoking Speeches ever published. Interspersed with Curious Puzzles, Amusing Card Tricks, Feats of Parlor Magic, and nearly 200 Funny Engravings. Illustrated Cover. Price 15 cts., sent by mail,

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
10:15 A. M.	9:07 A. M.
4:50 P. M.	3:40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:17 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

THE Court proceedings are concluded in our columns to-day. Much complaint is made about the trivial character of the causes tried, and it is even said that the expense of the Court was much greater than the whole amount involved in the trials. This was partly owing to the fact that the important causes were continued, mainly owing to the absence of Mr. BUCKALEW, but the fact still remains that the Court docket is crowded with trivial cases that scarcely involve enough to pay the fees of the attorneys engaged! What remedy there may be for this evil we are not prepared to suggest, unless the attorneys themselves set their faces against it. The two opinions of Judge ELWELL, quoted in the proceedings, will relieve their monotony and compensate the reader for the room that is occupied.

LUZERNE is the third county in the State in the list of the number of taxable inhabitants, having 43,022. The counties which exceed her are Philadelphia, with 158,022 taxables; and Allegheny with 95,955. Lancaster with 28,-535 is the fourth, and Schuylkill with 25,142, is the fifth.

THERE is a remedy for croup going the rounds, which may, perhaps, prove efficacious. It is simply allspice tea, the tea being made of whole grains of allspice. According to all accounts, it gives almost instant relief in cases where other remedies have failed, and seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

DANVILLE wants to become a city. An effort will be made this winter to have it incorporated. Pin-feather cities are a nuisance to every body residing in them. So does Wilkes-Barre.

A NEW COUNTY.—The people of northern Schuylkill and counties adjoining that par are agitating the formation of a new county. Meetings have lately been held at Ashland and Mahanoy City, when it was resolved that the boundary line of the proposed new county be what is known as the Little Mountain on the north, Broad Mountain on the south, and taking from Columbia county the township of Conyngham and the Borough of Centralia; and, from Northumberland county the Borough of Mt. Carmel and part of Mt. Carmel township.

STANDARD WEIGHT.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania recently fixed the following figures as the standard weight of a bushel in this State for the articles named:

Wheat	60 lb	Onions	57lb
Rye	56 "	Peas	60 "
Shelled Corn	56 "	Malt	38 "
Corn on cob	70 "	Unslacked lime	80 "
Corn meal	49 "	Anthracite coal	80 "
Coarse salt	70 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Ground salt	85 "	Coke	40 "
Fine salt	47 "	Potatoes	60 "
Barley	47 "	Sweet Potatoes	55 "
Oats	32 "	Flaxseed	56 "
Buckwheat	52 "	Bran	20 "
Clover seed	54 "	Beans	60 "
Timothy seed	45 "	Dried apples	24 "
Turnips	55 "	Peaches	33 "

VENDUES.—The following Vendue Sales are announced, to wit:

Stephen Hutton, Centre township, Thursday, March 9th, 1871—live stock and farming implements.

Joseph Rauch, Montour township, Wednesday, March 8th, 1871—live stock and farming implements.

Estate of Jacob Traub, deceased, Bloom township, March 7th, 1871—live stock and farming implements.

Joseph R. Vandersliee, Hemlock township, Monday, March 13th, 1871—live stock, farming implements and grain.

Jacob F. Dietterich, Hemlock township, Wednesday, March 15th, 1871—live stock, farming implements and household furniture.

Samuel Snyder, Mifflin township, Thursday, March 16th, 1871—live stock and farming implements.

Estate of John B. Watts, late of Centre township, deceased, Saturday, March 18th, 1871—Real Estate.

Jefferson Rees, Greenwood township, Thursday, March 9th, 1871—live stock, farming implements, &c.

Bolton's Washington Hotel.

In connection with Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, and the Columbia house, Cape May, GEORGE J. BOLTON has leased and is now refitting and refurnishing the Washington hotel, Chestnut street above Seventh, Philadelphia, which he purposes opening for business on Monday, March 6, 1871. This hotel has always enjoyed an excellent reputation among the public coming to Philadelphia from all parts of the country, and it is the intention of Mr. BOLTON to make it still more popular by putting it in unexceptionable management.

For location the Washington hotel is not surpassed by any public house in Philadelphia.

The wholesale business and the daily newspapers are fast concentrating in the neighborhood of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and there is probably no point in the city affording easier access to the trade or to the public institutions and places of amusement than the location of the Washington hotel.

The Washington hotel is about one square from Independence hall; it adjoins the Masonic temple; it is but one square from the rooms of the Penn Bible society; it is but three squares from the United States custom house; it is but three squares from the Mercantile library; it is but two squares from the University of Pennsylvania; it is but five squares from the rooms of the Young Men's christian association; it is but three squares from the post office; it is but four squares from the city hospital; it is but four squares from Christ church; it is but two squares from the board of trade rooms; it is but two squares from the Walnut street theatre; it is but three squares from the Arch street theatre; it is but four squares from the Chestnut street theatre.

Either at the do ors of the Washington hotel or within two squares the city street cars can be taken for any of the public institutions and points of interest not a bove enumerated

The transient rates of the Washington hotel will be three dollars per day.

Arriving in Philadelphia persons can get off of the street cars at Seventh and Chestnut, Seventh and Market or Seventh and Arch, and in either case have but a step to the Washington hotel, and when leaving the city will find the location equally convenient for reaching the railroad depots by street cars, and thus save cost of carriage hire.

[Having frequently and for considerable periods been a guest of the Bolton House, the editor of the *Columbian* bears cheerful testimony to the efficiency of Mr. BOLTON as a landlord, the excellence of every department of his Hotels, his care in ample accommodation and his personal generosity and kindness. His Hotels are not surpassed in the land.]

DECIDEDLY the finest lot of Horses we have seen in a long time are now for sale at the Exchange stables in Bloomsburg. They are Kentucky bred, from 4 to 7 years old, and suited to all work. Mr. AARON WOLF, well known to our citizens, is the owner and takes great pleasure in exhibiting them to those who call. These horses were bought during this winter at fair figures and will be sold at corresponding low rates. Not one unsound horse in the lot as far as judges can ascertain.

LOCAL NOTICES.

AT Clark's you get the best green tea in the market for $1.50 per pound.

LOAN ASSOCIATION Mortgages (blank) for sale at this Office.

CLARK sells the drips at $1.00 per gallon.

AT COST:—Being compelled to remove in the spring, S. H. MILLER & SON are now selling of their extensive stock *at cost*, for cash! Call and see.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT.—C. W. MILLER has several Houses in Bloomsburg for sale or rent. Enquire at his office. n8 tf.

CLARK sells ladies' gum shoes at 60 and 65 cents per pair.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article.

$2.25 will buy a good felt skirt at Clark's.

WE print the advertisement of the American Watch Co., in another column. In addition to the large assortment of watches made by this Company, they desire to call especial attention to the watch for railway engineers, conductors and expressmen. Also their Boys' Watch, which is now first placed on the market, and to which they desire to call the attention of *Young America*.

FOR $1.00 per pound Clark sells a good green tea, and a good extra black tea at $1.20 per pound.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, WM. KREAMER, respectfully invites all persons knowing themselves indebted on Book account or Note to call and settle the same before or against the 1st of April next, and save cost. Lumber and grain taken on book account until April next. Settled at Eyer's Grove by

WILLIAM KREAMER.

Eyer's Grove, Jan. 27, 1871-5t.

FOR SALE.—A farm containing 70 acres, of which 50 are in good cultivation—the balance timbered. A comfortable dwelling, a frame stable and a good water power on the same. Located at mouth of Stony Brook, on public road between Orangeville and Light Street. Price $2 000—$700 down and balance in three equal annual payments with interest. Address

WELLINGTON H. EST,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

n5 3

IF you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may be sure you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in Consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is the sole proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for Catarrh, 'Cold in the Head,' or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Sold by druggists.

THE Singer Sewing Machine Co. sold in the year of 1870,

126,067 more than the Parham Sewing Machine Co,

125,413 more than the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co.

124,273 more than the Empire Sewing Machine Co.

122,027 more than the Aetna Sewing Machine Co.

118,921 more than the Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co.

113,260 more than the American Button Hole Co.

110,273 more than the Florence Sewing Machine Co.

98,943 more than the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

92,831 more than the Weed Sewing Machine Co.

70,431 more than the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

52,677 more than the Howe Machine Co.

44,625 more than the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

The above figures are from the sworn returns made by licenses to the receiver appointed by the owners of the most valuable Sewing Machine Patents, who license the companies of lesser importance.

ENVELOPES of all sorts and sizes for sale a the COLUMBIAN Office.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine *upon themselves*, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, including individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, having annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK NASS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Nass, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Mary Nass, of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARY NASS,
jan2071-6w. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN RINGHISEN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Christian Ringhisen, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John D. Houck, of Roaringcreek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN D. HOUCK,
jan 2071-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH VANHORN, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Vanhorn, late of Briarcreek township Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register to the undersigned, David Miller. All persons having claims against the estate of the decendent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

DAVID MILLER,
feb.17 71-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF WILLIAM LUTZ, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of William Lutz, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Jacob Yaple of Fishingcreek. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

JACOB YAPLE,
feb2171-6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county Pennsylvania, Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of the estate of Elizabeth Delong de'ceased, to the children of said Elizabeth Delong deceased, and to make distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrator of the said estate, to the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will meet all the parties in interest, at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day; at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present or that they may be heard.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Bloomsburg Feb. 21, 1871. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale or vendue or outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, March 16th, 1871, the following real estate, viz:

All that real estate situated in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the west by lands of John Harner, on the south by lands of John Harner, on the east by lands of Rudolph Yeager and on the north by lands of Daniel Morris, Scott and Rudolph Yeager, containing, 84 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected one Public House, one Private Dwelling House, Barn, Stabling, and outbuildings.

ALSO:

A House and Lot, situated in said township of Locust, in village of Slabtown, adjoining lands of Wesley Yeager on the north, on the west, south and south by the above described lands of Daniel Yeager, on the east by lands of John Harner, containing ONE ACRE of land, on which is erected a House and Barn, and out-buildings.

ALSO:

Another tract of land, situated in said Locust township, adjoining lands of Rudolph Yeager on the north, Washington Adams on the west, John Snyder on the south and Leonard Adams on the west, containing about 28 ACRES.

All to be taken as the property and to be sold as the property of David Yeager.

AARON SMITH,
feb.17 71-tl. Sheriff.

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE.
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber offers for sale, upon reasonable terms,

100 ACRES OF FARMING LAND,

about forty of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. There is a young orchard of choice apple trees on the land, several cherry trees on the premises and three springs of good running water. The land is situated in Hemlock township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Springer, estate of Henry Diedhmiller, and others.

ALSO, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND

near the above, containing about forty acres, well timbered with chestnut and other wood.

ALSO, A LOT OF GROUND,

adjoining the foregoing, containing about FIVE ACRES, whereon is erected a

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

favorably located for business, a Dwelling House, Frame Stable and other outbuildings.

For further particulars enquire of

PETER S. BRUGLER,
jan.1371-2m at the premises.

PUBLIC SALE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John Richards, late of Catawissa township, of said county deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on THURSDAY the 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Locust township Columbia county, containing

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES

more or less, (Known as the Esther Furnace property), bounded and described as follows: On the west by lands of John Hart and others, on the north by lands of Mr. Hiles, on the east by lands of George Kreisher and others, on the south by lands of Jonathan Hoagland and others. The improvements on said lands consists of good

DWELLING HOUSES, BARNS, WAGON SHEDS, CORN CRIBS, PIG STYES, &c.

The said land will be sold in tracts of such size as will suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-third of the purchase money less the ten per cent, to be paid on the 1st of April, A. D. 1871, when possession of the premises will be given. One-half of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1873, with interest on the two last payments from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, payable annually. The grain in the ground is reserved. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

Late the estate of John Richards deceased.

SAMUEL B. DEAMER,
Catawissa, Feb. 9th 1871. Executor.

Miscellaneous.

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this office.

LOOK READER!

Your name in a STENCIL PLATE, with INK and BRUSH for marking cloths &c. all sent Post paid on receipt of 50 cents. Address, J. WAGENSELLER, Columbus, Ohio. 1067-6

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [jan4,'67.

$300 PER MONTH.

All persons, young or old, desiring employment, at from ONE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH, should address immediately, GEER & ADY, Sole Manufacturers, Marshall, Michigan. jan.9'71-ly

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.

Main St. below Market.

WANTED.

A steward and matron for Conyngham and Centralia Poor House. Must be husband and wife. The Steward must have some education and be a thorough farmer.

The Directors will meet at the new School House near Centralia, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, March 4th, to make an agreement with the successful applicants.

By order of the Directors.

C. G. MURPHY,
Centralia, Feb. 17, 1871-3w. Clerk.

BLOOMSBURG FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This Institution has been in successful operation, for the last nine years.

The course of study is thorough, systematic and practical, and embraces all branches taught in a first-class school.

With the ornamental such as Music, Drawing, Painting, Hair Work, Leather Work, Wax Fruit and Flowers. Spring Term commences April 3d 1871. For particulars, address

M. C. E. W. WYNKOOP,
feb.10'71-2t Principals.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace, with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. Also they purchase a large amount of coal, for which they will pay the highest price in cash, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder and side meat, Butter, Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM, JANUARY 3d, 1870, TO JANUARY 2d, 1871.

John A. Funston, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1869,	$4,248 59
To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1870,	2,171 88
To total amount received Greenwood twp, on duplicate of 1870,	$3,420 47 1,686 80
To total amount received of Scott twp, on duplicate of 1870	2,449 82
To total amount received Sugarloaf twp, on duplicate of 1870	470 89
To total amount received from sales of grain during year 1870	391 12
Balance due John A. Funston Treas'r	1,933 57
	$10,191 87

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed in 1870	$8,948 87
" " " Treasurers commission thereon	259 00
	$10,198 87

On examination of the foregoing account of John A. Funston, Treasurer of Poor district of Bloom, we find it correct.—January 21st, 1871.

JACOB SCHUYLER, } Directors.
JOHN A. FUNSTON }

By request of Treasurer, we have examined his account and find it to be correct.—January 21st, 1871.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH TOWNSHIPS OF BLOOM, SCOTT, GREENWOOD AND SUGARLOAF, 1871.

To an't of duplicates for year 1870.

To Bloom township duplicate	$7,595 69
" Scott " "	2,606 65
" Greenwood " "	2,036 19
" Sugarloaf " "	502 82
" an't received for grain and produce sold	394 12
" balance due from Bloom duplicate for 1869	1,341 93
" balance due Directors	879 27
	$9,992 97

By exonerations on balance of Bloom,

" duplicate for 1869, (additional)	20 93
" commission on $1, 606.80 4 per cent.	32 02
" Saving fund exemptions	63 60
" exonerations on duplicate for 1870	12 45
" commission on $2,286.24 @ 5 per cent	114 31
" exonerations on Scott duplicate for 1870	17 91
" commission on $2,578.75 @ 5 per cent	128 93
" an't due from Greenwood twp, on duplicate for 1870, (uncollected)	436 19
" exonerations on Sugarloaf duplicate 1870	7 15
" commission on $495.57 @ 5 per cent.	24 78
" an't paid to	15 00
" " Directors salary 1 yr.	100 00
" " Jacob Schuyler, Sec'y 1 yr.	20 00
" " Jno A. Funston Tre's 1 yr	20 00
" " Wm. H. Roberts steward 9 months	382 50
" " Jno Andy ast stew'd 8 m.	141 00
" " Jno Hilbert 5 m.	87 50
" " Lunatic Asylums to March 1871 M. Meredith, Bloom	210 85
" " Sarah Mace, Scott	146 26
" " on funeral bill and interest thereon on bonds redeem'd	4,189 69
" " interest on outstanding bonds to 1st Jan'y 1871	750 00
" " Bradley & Gerdon printing	29 00
" " outside relief to Sarah Bechtel, Bloom	41 25
" " outside relief to Catharine Long, Bloom, secured by mortgage	156 77
" " funeral expense of child of Jno Harrison	6 00
" " rostrum, Mrs. Brede 8m. Mrs. Baker	156 20
" " repairs to Poor Buildings Well &c	288 23
" " Dr. Reber medical attendance	4 75
" " Jno Ag. Breese Atty fees to May 1870	100 00
" " miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year for support of paupers, work on farm, farming utensils, mechanics and merchants' Bills	2,021 37
	$ 9,352 97

January 21st, 1871.—Examined and certified.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$16,181 50
" Repairs to buildings &c.	285 20
" Household furniture	180 00
" Farm utensils	275 00
" Horses, cattle and hogs	1,040 00
" Hay, grain and fodder	1,295 80
" 25 acres of wheat and Rye 8	200 00
" Balance on Greenwood twp., Duplicate, less exonerations and Com's.) Est.	319 03
	$19,581 53

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES,

To balance on farm	$8,590 00
" interest on same 9 mos.	452 50
" order not presented	27 00
" John A. Funston, Tre's., over paid	1,933 57
" balance in favor of district	8,499 53
	$19,581 53

PRODUCTS OF FARM, 1870.

16 tons of hay @ $16		$256 00
197 bushels of wheat @ 1.40		275 80
674 " " oats @ 50cts.		337 00
800 " " corn cars @ 40 cts.		320 00
500 " " potatoes @ $1.00		500 00
3½ " " buckwheat @ 1.20		4 20
2 " " beans @ $2.00		4 00
600 heads of cabbage @ 10 cts.		60 00
1400 bundles of corn fodder @ 8 cts.		112 00
35 bushels of rye		35 00
Butter eggs and vegetables		580 00
Live stock raised		150 00
		$2,417 80

STANDING OF TOWNSHIPS WITH DISTRICT.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1869	$6,988 79	
" " " 1870	2,171 88	
		$9,160 67
Paid duplicate 1870 in full	$2,471 80	
Cost of keeping pauperess Bloom 1869, made up to district	$1,700	
Bloom township over paid		471 88
No. of paupers from Bloom twp.		4
" " " " " in asylum		1
" " " outside relief (Mrs. Bechtle)		1

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870	2,449 82
Paid cost of collection over Bloom of 1869, remaining due district	24 50
Also pension of Sewerworth, not returned	4
No. of paupers from Scott	4
No. of paupers in asylum from Scott	1

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870	$470 89
Paid cost of collection over Bloom of 1869, remaining due district	4 71
No. of paupers from Sugarloaf	2
One deceased, Sept. 1870	1
No. now in the Poor House	2

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Amount of duplicate 1870	$2,036 19
" paid on same	1,600 00
Balance due district less exonerations and commissions	436 19
No. of paupers from Greenwood twp.	4
" " " applied for relief (not in yet	1

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR POOR PURPOSES IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM—AS PER LATE ASSESSMENT.

Township of Bloom	$787,746 00
" " Scott	258,660 00
" " Greenwood	201,122 00
" " Sugarloaf	89,875 00
	$1,337,398 00

10 mills on same (less exoneration commission $10,078 38

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

Balance on Farm	$8,590 00
Interest on same	500 00
Orders outstanding	27 00
Amount due Treasurer	1,933 57
	$11,171 47

Showing that assessment for 1871 will pay all liabilities and leave a balance to be applied to the support of the Poor.

No. of paupers admitted in the Poor-House during year ending Jan. 2, 1871.		19
No. of paupers left during year	4	
No. of paupers died during year	1	
	5	
No. of paupers remaining in Poor House		14

In compliance with the requirements of Act of Assembly—section 4 of Poor House law, the Directors make the following appointments to serve one year from April 1st 1871:

John Ashe,	Steward
Philip Beawal and wife,	Assistants
Dr. Jacob Schuyler,	Treasurer
Charles Conner,	Secretary & Clerk
Col. John Creasy,	Auctioneer
Martin C. Woodward,	Collector for Bloom twp.
" " Scott	" "
" " Sugarloaf	" "
" " Greenwood	" "

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
JACOB SCHUYLER,
Directors of the Poor district of Bloom.
feb.3'71-4t.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys' and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67*

ICE, ICE, ICE.

If you want what is pure and s At a reasonable pr Follow no new dev But send in a or For I have the largest and best stock ever put up in this place.

ICE,

CHARLES FORSTER.

feb10'70.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably fair case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the sealing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Melonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly every body is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. The United States it does not prevail so largely. If there are many thousands of cases there, when a vast percentage of the whole would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are not conscious enough to believe will wear off in a few days, and pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are unaffected slightly is, to buy the Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, relieve themselves of "colds" and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, they will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or rise out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, and when the Seaweed Tonic ceases to act, the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is astonishing how it agrees with a person to get up hungry. I have copies of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough ceases and ceases, the creeping chills and chancy night-sweats no longer frighten and annoy, and the patient goes well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands unimpeached on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be most certain to find some people coming from who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or too free indulgence in fruit, take a dose of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made ill by any of them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. If none of my medicines can be had in your place, the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and tells at once whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and the system is more brought into a healthy condition by them, they are less liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability or greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS Wanted for BEADLE'S DIME Pocket Library

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

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FEBRUARY.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The Reading (Pa.) *Dispatch* says: "The well-known superiority of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will spare us the necessity of saying anything at length in favor of this magical Tonic and Stimulant. Wherever this Bitters is best known, it meets with an astonishing sale. This is the case in our section of the country. There his cause in this city where the most radical cures have been effected in chronic diseases which the best physicians could not effect, and we know of scores of families over our own among the numbers, who would not be without a plentiful supply of this great Household Remedy for any consideration. Let every family in the land keep it on hand." Sold by all respectable druggists. Price one dollar

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Items in Domestic Economy.

Baskets should never have any wet substance placed in them, such as apple parings, or anything that will wet and decay the splints and spoil their appearance.

Waste Twine should be neatly wound into balls and kept for future use, and not thrown into drawers in a tangled mass. This will save time when one is in a hurry, and imparts habits of neatness.

Tables without casters should always be carefully lifted from one place to another. Nothing destroys a table more rapidly than shoving it on its legs across a floor.

Matches should always be kept in a match safe. It is neither neat nor secure to leave them scattered on bureaus and stands. Every good tin shop supplies the article, but if nothing better can be had, empty mustard boxes with smooth fitting lids will answer.

Thermometers.—Every house should be supplied with several thermometors. Apples will keep better in a cellar with a low temperature, which may be maintained if one or two thermometors are always at hand to indicate the approach of freezing. They are always of use in dairy and other apartments.

Creaking Hinges.—Doors hung on butt hinges often make an unpleasant noise by creaking. The best way to prevent it is to place a drop or two of kerosene, by means of a feather, on the top of the bolt connecting the two parts, as well as at the sides working the door backward and forward at the same time. The oil will run down and the difficulty will cease.

Paint.—It is always convenient to have paint at hand for doing small jobs. If kept in common paint pots, it soon dries. An empty fruit jar with a close fitting cork answers an excellent purpose; and if the handle of the brush is short, so as to go inside, it is always ready without washing. Putty always ready for use may be kept in the same way.—*Maine Farmer.*

Lamp-Lighters.—These may be easily made by tearing waste papers into strips an inch wide, and rolling these strips neatly, by beginning at the upper corner and rolling nearly but not quite parallel with the side of the strip. When completed, bend up and pinch the lower end, to prevent unrolling. A little practice will give them a very neat appearance. If desired, they may be made long enough to run down the chimney of a kerosene lamp.

Paste for Ready Use.—Mucilage made of gum arabic is good for many purposes, but rather costly. A cheap kind and better adapted for pasting unsized paper, is made of gum tragacanth. A few cents worth may be procured at a druggists, and will last years. Place a stratum of the gum half an inch thick in the bottom of the bottle and fill it two-thirds with rain water. In a few hours it will be ready for use, and will last several weeks in hot weather.

Ventilation.—Those who occupy or work in close rooms often suffer in health for want of fresh air. Apartments not supplied with ventilators should have the windows so constructed as to let down one, two or three inches from the top. This will let in a moderate and steady current, which will become well mixed with the other air before it reaches the floor, and be more pleasant than sweeping gusts near the feet through windows raised from below.

Leveling Clocks.—Clocks often run badly by not being set level—ticking unequally and stopping easily. They may be wedged up so as to be perfectly level, and an acurate ear will know by the ticking when this is effected. But a more perfect way is to tack a card or paper behind the pendulum in the evening, and place a bright lamp at a distance exactly in front. Then mark with a pencil the shadow of the rod, move it very slowly to one side until it ticks, and then make another mark. Move it to the other side and mark it when it ticks again. Measuring the distance of these three marks will enable the operator to level the clock to a hair's breadth.

History of the Potato.

This article of food, although known as the "Irish potato," is a native of this country, being first discovered by Hariot, the keen eyed scholar and historian of Raleigh's expedition, in that part of Virginia which is now North Carolina. Specimens were immediately sent back to Great Britain; and the first crop in Europe was raised in 1585, on Sir Walter's estates, in Younghall, Ireland, which gave the tuber its name. The new article of food crept slowly into Europe, meeting everywhere with the greatest opposition. As tea had been lampooned and prohibited by law twenty years earlier, and as the introduction of coffee had been denounced as a conspiracy to poison the people, so the abhorrence of the potato plant was general in England and universal in France. Scientific men set forth its deadly qualities, and even the most moderate of its opponents asked, "Why force this coarse and detestable tuber from the land of the Incas upon us, when the soil of France is capable of supplying the most delicious and healthful productions of the vegetable kingdom?" Louis XVI. wore a potato blossom in his button-hole, but he did not dare to plant a potato. And so things continued, till, during the famine of the French Revolution of a few years later, potatoes for seed were accepted by the peasants from the Tuileries. In Russia the fate of the poor potato was still harder. If was an outcast there, even when Bonaparte marched to Moscow. From their wild superstitions, the people evolved the tradition that the potato was of evil origin. The story ran that the devil complained, on being driven from the garden of Eden, that he had no fruit, and so the Lord God took pity on him and created the potato expressly for his use. For twenty years it was known all over Russia and Turkey, as "the Devil's fruit." But it is now the chief article of cultivation across the whole central belt of Europe, and it enables the soil to feed twice the population that it was formerly considered possible to support. In Ireland, potatoes constitute three-fourths of the food of the people, and a short crop always causes a famine. The United States grows annually about 130,000,000 bushels—three bushels for every man, woman and child.

CARLYLE says, "Make yourself a good man and then you will be sure there is one rascal the less in the world."

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

From January 1, 1870 to January 1, 1871.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Esq., Treasurer of Columbia county, in account with said county, for county purposes, for 1870.

Jan. To am't outstanding for 1869 and previous years		$9,985 15
" To am't outstanding on State 1869 and put to county		53 49
" To cash from Jacob Yohe late Treasurer		693 47
Mar. 1, 180 feet plank to C. C. Tench, Light Street bridge	3 20	
" 23, To E. H. Little; lumber from Court House in 1868	30 00	
" 22, To Note of $1,000 discount, 1st National Bank Bloomsburg	998 83	
" 24 To Peak family use Court room	15 00	
" 30, To G. Evans per overseer Briar Creek for C. Sec'y	58 00	
	$1,104 03	
June 6, To am't county tax assessed for 1870	24,265 73	
Sept. 5, To T. Adams, P. O. Briarcreek for C. Lonit	87 41	
" 5, To redemption seated lands, sold by Commission Ad. John McCalla, Beaver.	101 11	
To Mann & Miller, Beaver. ¼ taxes, &c	16 68	
	$117 79	

To redemption unseated lands held by commissioners

John Wellver Madison	5 47
" Peter Yohe, Mifflin	5 57
" Peter Hess, Sugarloaf	5 85
" Andrew Fress, Briarcreek	12 54
same for tax due after sale to Commissioners	2 29
" David Hartzel, Mifflin	5 51
same for tax after sale to Comm'rs	1 28
" Michael Wagner, Jackson	10 36
" Wm. Chemberlin, Madison	7 50
" Geo. Hower, Roaringcreek	3 00
" Schuyler & Henry, Briarcreek	5 00
" James McMullen, Sugarloaf	6 00
" C. B. Troy, Beaver	13 50
" John Balcot, Beaver	5 00
" Mann & Heal, Main	17 78
" Geo Shick, Franklin	14 00
" Ritter's estate, Montour	7 00
" James Parks, Fishingcreek	4 05
" Jacob Evans, Greenwood	5 00
" John Everhart, Locust	4 00
" J. & B. Hughes, Locust	4 00
" M. Groves, Montour	4 00
" F. Shuman, Beaver	4 50
" Geo Longenberger, Mifflin	3 72
" Geo. Longenberger, Maine	4 00
" W. & L. Hughes, Locust	20 72
" James Shultz, Sugarloaf	14 00
" George Sloan, Orange	7 34
	$308 49
To am't of county tax on unseated lands	$1,112 07
" am't of county tax on seated lands	86 91
	$1,198 98

To seated and unseated, road, school, poor, bounty taxes, &c., received and accredited to the townships:

Beaver road tax unseated	156 66
" " " seated	65 78
" school tax unseated	188 64
" " " seated	81 32
" poor tax unseated	31 11
" " " seated	1 65
" bounty tax seated	7 35
	$555 36
Benton road tax unseated	22 40
" " " seated	6 46
" school tax unseated	17 46
" poor " "	2 32
	$48 67
Briarcreek road tax unseated	55 52
" " " seated	52
" school tax unseated	52 24
" poor " "	30 34
" bounty " "	92 72
" " " seated	50 84
	$282 35
Catawissa road tax unseated	21 44
" school tax "	42 28
" poor "	17 71
	$81 43
Centralia Bor. school tax unseated	21 74
" " poor "	28 63
" bounty tax "	7 93
" Borough tax unseated	12 63
	$73 54
Conyngham road tax unseated	943 65
" " " seated	12 40
" school tax unseated	1,175 86
" " " seated	13 96
" poor " unseated	939 30
" " " seated	23 88
" special poor tax seated	41 18
" " " " unseated	1,398 62
" purchase poor tax	253 67
" " " seated	2 01
" bounty tax seated	6 99
	$4,795 43
Centre road tax unseated	8 85
" school tax "	8 07
" poor " "	6 47
	$23 39
Fishingcreek road tax unseated	81 50
" school " "	69 60
" poor " "	19 51
	$170 61
Franklin road tax unseated	11 50
" school " "	16 46
" poor " "	5 98
	$34 03
Greenwood road tax unseated	40 92
" school " "	42 68
" " " seated	3 31
" poor " unseated	16 48
	$103 39
Hemlock road tax unseated	40 86
" school " "	33 43
" poor " "	31 54
	$107 80
Jackson road tax unseated	66 91
" school " "	50 06
" " " seated	13 63
" poor " unseated	28 41
" " " seated	3 72
	$171 76
Locust road tax unseated	57 39
" school " "	61 47
" poor " "	10 96
	129 82
Mifflin road tax unseated	29 41
" school " "	31 95
" poor " "	16 16
	77 52
Madison road tax unseated	18 88
" school " "	16 78
" " " seated	1 75
" poor " unseated	8 39
" " " seated	1 44
	47 24
Maine road tax unseated	66 34
" school " "	57 43
" poor " "	32 67
" bounty " "	2 91
	159 35
Mt. Pleasant road tax unseated	1 68
" school " "	1 41
	3 09
Montour road tax unseated	5 11
" school " "	60
" poor " "	3 41
" bounty " "	73
	9 85
Orange road tax unseated	14 59
" " " seated	5 24
" school tax unseated	27 24
" poor " "	3 48
	50 55
Pine road tax unseated	57 56
" " " seated	2 57
" school tax unseated	46 06
" " " seated	8 72
" poor " unseated	25 91
" " " seated	2 57
	143 39
Roaringcreek road tax unseated	68 81
" school " "	39 17
" poor " "	32 37
	139 85
Sugarloaf road tax unseated	145 79
" school " "	78 23
" poor " "	47 04
	266 06

RECAPITULATION.

Road tax unseated	1,915 58
School " "	2,307 92
Poor " "	1,359 22
Special poor tax unseated	1,398 62
Purchase " "	253 67
Bounty tax unseated	193 86
Borough " "	12 63
	7,111 32
Road tax seated	60 04
School " "	125 69
Poor " "	35 28
Bounty " "	65 10
Special poor tax seated	41 18
Purchase " "	2 01
	381 28
Oct. To Registry list of taxes	196 64
Dec. 28, To W. H. Eat, Proth'y Jury fees	84 00
" To Lehigh & Mahanoy R. R. Co., land redeemed	54 98
" To cash paid assessors managing dog fund	50 00
" To am't State tax assessed above State quota	65 43
" To am't rec'ed from militia of 1865	28 75
" To M. E. Jackson, inquest money on body of John E. Fowler, refunded to county	12 37
	43,966 71

CR.

By am't outstanding for 1870, &c.	$11,001 89
Fee. By note paid First National Bank Bloomsburg	2,000 00
May by note paid First National Bank Bloomsburg	1,000 00
By commission allowed collectors	1,486 22
By exonerations " "	575 64
By County orders redeemed	28,807 93
By Treasurer's com on $18,728 84	730 15
By Balance due	857 85
	$43,966 71

D. LOWENBERG, TREAS., IN ACCOUNT WITH TAX ON DOGS FOR 1870.

DR.

Jan. 4, 1870, To am't outstanding for 1869, &c.	313 81
To am't assessed for 1870	1,861 31
" from Jacob Yohe late Treas'r	176 18
" due Treasurer	195 51
	2,177 50

CR.

By am't outstanding for 1870, &c.	475 00
" sheep orders redeemed	1,441 24
By commission allowed collectors	47 46
By am't exonerations allowed collec'rs	89 48
" " said assessors managing fund	50 00
" Treasurer's commission	72 06
	$2,177 50

STATEMENT of amount of Tax assessed 1870 and the amount due on same December 31, 1870.

Districts	Co. Ass'd	Dog Ass'd	Co. Due	Dog Due	State Tax
Bloom	4600 99	119 50	2904 83	44 50	355 13
*Beaver	570 13	63 00	27 33	63 00	42 17
Berwick	637 98	34 00	233 51		78 68
Briarcreek	1043 32	67 50	730 15	47 50	85 29
Benton	302 13	59 50	221 59	26 50	51 52
Catawissa	1216 17	73 00			116 61
Centre	1437 76	66 00	640 99	11 00	139 17
Centralia	604 68	20 00	266 88	20 00	40 63
Conyngham	2034 87	22 00	542 63	13 40	45 92
Franklin	508 17	42 00	254 84	12 00	50 05
Fishingcr'k	943 21	81 00	309 66	6 00	44 89
Greenwood	988 20	80 00	214 48		112 31
Hemlock	927 95	64 50	112 41	14 50	65 14
Jackson	220 09	30 00			24 65
Locust	983 87	115 00	927 30	15 00	115 23
Maine	521 33	45 00	163 90		85 99
Madison	942 33	73 50	387 47		101 20
Mt. Pleasant	909 03	52 00	92 81	10 00	66 29
Montour	795 46	46 50	319 51	36 50	67 30
Mifflin	1016 46	79 00	436 57	32 00	102 15
Orange	674 12	48 00	409 63	9 93	69 31
Pine	270 09	48 50	147 33	27 50	36 62
R. creek	380 87	30 00			57 34
Scott	1538 50	65 00	892 84		173 06
Sugarloaf	255 45	58 50	175 20	23 50	31 86
	24855 73	1494 00	10243 10	420 83	2186 41

The following are amounts due for previous years:

	County.	Dog
*Beaver, F I. Shuman 1869,	50 00	
*Benton, John R Keeler, 1869	59 48	
Centralia, Thos Gerage, 1869	121 42	5 00
Franklin, Jacob Knittle, 1869	180 49	
Hemlock, Isaac Leidy, 1869	60 98	9 45
*Conyngham, D T N Kiernan, 1868	219 84	39 00
*Madison, Jacob Bechtel	66 78	
	758 79	56 45
Add amount due for 1870	11,243 10	420 83
Total due	11,001 89	477 28

*Those marked with a star have since been settled.

The following are expenses for 1870.

ASSESSORS' PAY.

	Spring	Triennial
Bloom town	30 04	*
Beaver "	21 00	28 00
B Creek "	25 00	35 00
Berwick Borough	15 40	*
Centralia "	25 00	27 50
Conyngham twp	28 00	30 00
Centre "	25 00	33 50
Catawissa "	23 00	21 00
Franklin "	17 00	20 00
Fishingcreek "	17 50	29 00
Greenwood "	23 00	30 00
Hemlock "	15 75	30 00
Jackson "	18 00	20 75
Locust "	27 50	*
Maine "	16 25	23 25
Madison "	23 00	28 00
Montour "	20 75	32 00
Mt. Pleasant "	11 50	17 00
Orange "	20 00	29 00
Pine "	20 00	26 00
Roaringcr'k "	12 25	17 00
Scott "	23 00	33 50
Sugarloaf "	20 00	18 00
	544 94	808 00
		544 94
Total		1142 94

*Those marked with a star not yet in Paid Assessors on account of Septennial enumeration 40 00

AUDITORS.

" County Auditors	74 00
" M F Eyerly, Auditing Proth'y and Register's account	50 00
	124 00

BRIDGE CONTRACT.

" John Fnt, contract for putting up new bridge in Hemlock township near Sylvester Purcell	489 00
" John Leggett, contract rebuilding bridge near Reuben Wilson, over Little Fishingcreek	270 00
" David Savage, contract rebuilding and straightening Benton bridge	295 00
" Geo W Keifer, contract building new bridge on county line between Columbia and Northumberland counties, in full	5 5 00
" Peter Swank, moving and rebuilding bridge in Beaver township, near Mr Isaac Klingaman	890 00
	2519 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS

" James Conner, lumber, Benton bridge	58 83
" Reuben Bellas, repair done to the bridge above Greenville, in full	543 93
" John Leggott, shingles and lath for covering double bridge below Bloom, at $7 per thousand	244 35
" Peter Jones, covering bridge below Bloom	26 87
" Peter Jones, replacing timbers &c, below Bloom	32 00
" John Morgan, repropping bridge Mordansville, Mt Pleasant township	72 62
" Benjamin Wertman, covering bridge at Orangeville	23 75
" D K Sloan, shingles and lumber for bridge at Orangeville	67 50
" J D Wilson, repairs to bridge near Edward McHenry, Little Fishingcreek	139 26
" Benjamin Cole, roofing bridge in Benton township, near Coles, by contract	170 00
" Joshua B. Hess, repropping bridge bank in Sugarloaf township, near Hess's	78 00
" John Leggott, for repair to wingwall and for lumber at the Wilson bridge, over Little Fishingcreek	15 65
" John Robbins, placing cinder at double bridge below Bloom	28 00
" H G Ort, hauling one hundred tons cinder same place	40 00
" Philip Appleman repropping bank at bridge near John Zaner's, Fishingcreek township	46 85
" Runyan & Warden, nails for double bridge below Bloom	15 72
" Bloomsburg Lumber Company, plank bridge below Bloom	18 26
" Wm Gieger, Carpenter work do	22 50
" " "	7 02
" Isaac Labour, plank, Fishingcreek bridge	11 37
" Wm. Andrews, plank, bridge near Isaiah Hess	8 90
" A. Hess, six hundred feet plank, Benton near Cole's mills	9 60
" Wm Holmes, repairing bridge near Sigfried's, Benton	8 00
" Moses McHenry, four hundred ft. plank, Stillwater bridge	6 00
" John L Kline, 380 feet plank, Conyngham township	9 50
" D A Kline, plank and work, Patterson bridge, Orange	15 41
" Martin Andrews, repair bridge near Josiah Hess	12 80
" Jacob Yohe, jr. repair at Yohe bridge, Mifflin	2 01
" E Mendenhall, for double bridge below Bloom	7 69
" James Barton, lumber for double bridge below Bloom	9 00
" N B Fowler, placing cinder below Bloom	2 00
" Alfred Horbein, repair Slabtown bridge	4 32
" Alfred Herbein, repair Catawissa, M'Kelvey's Mills	19 94
" Nathan Houser, taking down the bridge at Reuben Reigle's, in Franklin township	19 00
" E Yocum, repair Locust, county line bridge	1 08
" Wm Coleman, expense to Benton bridge	2 50
" Reuben Reigle, plank at old bridge at his place	1 50
	1625 12

BLANK BOOKS.

" Blank books, Commissioner's office	182 97
" Blank books Prothonotary's office	49 75
" " Register & Recorder's office	18 40
	249 12

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY

" John G Freeze, Attorney	75 00
" " service in two tax cases "Court"	25 00
	100 00
By cleaning Court House, paid Mrs E Overdorf *et al* cleaning Court house yard, &c	89 75
Paid Court cryer, Moses Coffman during the year	102 50
Constable returns to Courts	279 16

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Paid Isaiah Hagenbuch spouting Court House	16 00
" Sharpless & Harman cast iron pickets for yard fence Court house	52 83
" Peter Jones repairs at jail	6 87
" " " work at library case, law office	34 13
" Bloomsburg Lumber Co. lumber for law office	22 88
" E J Thornton, wall paper, Prothonotary and Register's offices	15 62
" Wm F Bodine, papering & paint'g	20 85
" Runyan & Warden materials for library case	3 62
" " " covering in Register's office table	2 58
" Menagh & Coffman painting Court House fence, &c.	4 38
" D Miller painting Court House fence, &c.	38 50
" Moyer Bros, bill paints, &c., for Court House fence, &c	6 25
" Moyer Bros, bill paints, &c., for Court House fence, &c	11 23
" Moyer Bros lead, &c., painting offices and library	3 38
" Peter Jones, repair about C house	9 49
" Caroline Moyer repairing 2 window blinds	4 25
" S R Thomas lock repair at jail	2 00
" Geo V Henrie making key law room	4 00
" John Weaver, pump repair at jail	50
" M C Woodward, repair at jail yard	1 00
" McKelvy, Neal & Co., bill for jail repair	2 00
" E Mendenhall bill lumber for Court House and jail	1 95
	1 14
	272 54

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Paid costs Commonwealth vs Richard Palmer, Lewis Kannen, R. F. Stout, Shaffer & Creasy, John Herbert and others during the year	501 56

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

" Wm G Quick, Commissioner	240 00
" David Yeager "	225 00
" Cyrus Robbins "	320 00
" H J Reeder "	34 00
" Wm Krickbaum Clerk	650 00
	1,475 00

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Paid E. R. Ikeler, District Attorney	74 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Paid sundry persons holding elections	782 50

FUEL.

Paid Bloomsburg Lumber Co 2 tons coal for Court House	9 50
" Hendershott & Mason 3 tons coal for Court House	15 50
" Paxton & Harman, 3,300 lbs of coal for Court House	8 15
" C W Neal & Bro. 6,520 lbs coal for Court House and Jail	150 69
	183 84

FOX AND WILDCAT SCALPS.

Paid sundry persons for scalps	64 25

INSURANCE.

Paid John A Funston for Court House	32 00
" B F Hartman for jail	7 76
	39 76

INQUESTS.

Paid John M Chemberlin on body of Mrs. G. W. Manger Bloom	10 87
" Thomas J Vanderslice on body of W savitts Hemlock	11 05
" C G Murphy on body of John Monohan Conyngham	13 84
" C G Murphy body of Mary Sweeny Conyngham	13 72
" C G Murphy on body of Pat Conyngham	15 39
" C G Murphy on body of John Phillips, Conyngham	20 98
" Richard Thornton on body of William Connelly Conyngham	21 40
" Philip Haveron Constable fees body of Wm Connelly Conyngh'm	13 00
" C G Murphy on body of an unknown person	22 24
" R Thornton on body of F McManamin Conyngham	22 19
" C G Murphy on body of M Hannon of Conyngham	21 07
	184 23

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid John Leacock boarding Jury, Palmer trial	91 00
" John Leacock boarding Jury Santree trial	49 00
" D Lowenberg coat and pants for John Herbert prisoner	8 00
" E B Bidleman repair to lightning rod Court House	9 40
" P W Mellick money drawer Prothonotary's office	5 00
" E H Little case vs Jacob Yohe	20 00
" E n Little fees Centralia police case	104 00
" G W Manger bed for jail	4 85
" " " one doz stools &c for Court House and jail	5 32
" C H Brockway, W H Ent books &c for Prothonotary's office	24 55
" C G Murphy, special appeals Conyngham Assessor	12 05
" McKelvy Neal & Co 3 lbs rope for town clock	7 75
" M C Woodward horse thief reward	20 00
" J G Freeze fines refunded to Library committee	192 00
" S H Miller & Son bill for oil, brooms lamps, &c for Court House & Jail	20 05
" Moyer Bros, bill for oil, lamps &c	9 65
" R P Clark, Prof. service, State tax Harrisburg	25 00
" Geo Yost 3 husk foot mats for C. House	3 50
" J M Chemberlin repairing town clock.	5 00
" S R Thomas smithing bill about Court House	3 00
" W H Morgan for Bradford county bridge plan	3 00
" S E Seargeant et al 2 maps Commissioners' office	2 75
" Robbins & Eyer, bill court house and jail	4 28
" I Hisenbuch repairing stoves, &c Court House	3 25
" S C Shive 6 pair paper files Prothonotary's office	1 25
" Ed Conkling 6 boxes paper fasteners	1 20
" sundry persons for sundry things	10 55
	645 23

PENITENTIARY.

" E S Penitentiary supporting convicts, '70	63 44
" State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Suit	122 85
	$186 29

PRINTING.

" J S Sanders printing 1869-70 in full	248 30
" C B Brockway printing bill for year	449 00
" Bradley & Gordon's printing bill	28 50
	$725 80

POST MORTEMS.

" R M Lashall, on body of Pat. Conyngham	$15 00

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

" Sundry persons for sundry views	$289 06

ROAD DAMAGE.

" John Thomas, Greenwood	12 00
" John Clark, Bloom	400 00
" Edward Henrie, Pine	7 00
" Wm Peacock, depositions on road Bloom	4 00
" Geo Moore, Sugarloaf	100 00
" E H Little, deposition on road in Briarcreek	15 00
" C H Mason, Mt Pleasant	5 00
" E C Shultz, Sugarloaf	53 00
" Jos Kramer, Madison	15 00
" David Miller, witness road Briar Creek	1 50
" Wm Walp " "	1 50
" H W Fedder " "	1 50
" John Achenbach, Orange	60 00
" Wm Robbins, "	80 00
" " "	38 00
" Chas Low "	5 00
" Schuyler & Low "	18 00
" Wm Smith "	10 00
" Mary Bleets "	50 00
" Wm Sands, Mt Pleasant	20 00
" Peter Achenbach heirs Orange	90 00
" John Fortner heirs Franklin	100 00
" Stephen Keefer, Benton	60 00
" Mrs Silas Appleman, Orange	70 00
" " "	1 00
" Clemuel B Parker, Pine	175 00
" Joel Keefer Benton	10 00
" D J Waller, Bloom	100 00
" Jefferson Moyer, Bloom	80 00
" Jonn Mulligan, Benton	30 00
" J F Piabler, Catawissa	200 00
" Quaker Society, "	100 00
" W C Mason, Mt Pleasant	10 00
" David Shaffer, "	20 00
" M E Jackson, professional services in road damage Centre St Bloom	25 00
	$1,939 50

REGISTRY EXPENSES.

" Assessors for Registering voters for the year, including pay for 108 blank Registry books, and am't paid for transcribing said 108 books	$496 69

SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT.

" Mordecai Millard as per bill rendered for boarding prisoners, serving jury notices, conveying convicts to E S Penitentiary, &c,	$981 34

STATE ROADS.

" The following persons for laying and opening a State road from Foundryville, in Columbia County, to the public road near Good's school house in Luzerne county	
Levi Cortright, Commissioner	50 00
R S Patterson "	18 00
B F Headly "	50 00
B F Headly, Surveyor	24 00
Wm Hildebrant, Chairman	11 20
[illegible] Cortright	21 00
Owen Hartman "	21 00
Reuben Andrews, Chairman	28 00
Adam Sult, Commissioner	34 00
N G Wastler "	2 00
J C Smith "	2 00
E L Koons, Surveyor	63 00
Jos Wohlfinger, Axman	12 60
F L Hayman, Chainman	22 40
Simpson Folk, Axman	4 20
Wm M Klinetob, Justice fees	1 50
	$364 90

STATIONERY.

" To sundry persons for paper and pens	11 55

TIP STAVES.

" Sundry persons tip staves during year	150 00

TREASURER.

" D Lowenburg for deeds to Commissioners	65 50
Total expenditures	$18,507 84

TAXES REFUNDED.

" Amounts refunded to the townships &c	$7,579 12

SHEEP ORDERS.

" Bloom	20 50
" Beaver	28 50
" Briar Creek	37 00
" Benton	100 50
" Centre	36 50
" Catawissa	17 00
" Franklin	38 00
" Fishingcreek	78 25
" Greenwood	49 00
" Hemlock	6 50
" Jackson	53 00
" Locust	56 00
" Maine	12 40
" Madison	37 50
" Montour	10 00
" Mt Pleasant	135 50
" Orange	41 00
" Sugarloaf	100 00
" Scott	47 25
Whole amount orders issued in 1870	$27,044 36
Deduct sheep orders issued 937 40	
And Tax refunded to townships 7,579 12	8,516 52
Expenses during the year	$18,507 84

STATEMENT OF DOG FUND.

We have an accurate account of sheep orders from 1867 to this time. The sheep orders issued and not redeemed are as follows, to wit:

For 1867	6 00
For 1869	118 50
For 1870	814 90
Whole amount unredeemed	939 40
Amount overpaid on dog tax is	193 51
Which added to sheep orders unpaid	959 40
Gives the whole indebtedness	1,152 91
Now deduct amount due from collection	477 28
Excess of damage over said fund	675 63
Allowing Commissioners an extra salary	64 37
Total debt, about	$740 00

STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Whole amount of orders redeemed in 1870	28,807 93
Deduct old orders redeemed	247 00
Orders of 1870 redeemed	28,060 93
Add amount of 1870 not redeemed	26 00
Gives amount issued in 1870	26,086 93
Amount due for 1867, road views	1 00
Amount due for 1868, road views	2 00
Amount due for 1869, "	6 00
Amount due for 1870, "	26 00
Total due for the four years	35 00

We the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Columbia county do hereby certify that we meet at the office of the Treasurer and Commissioners, in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the first day of January A. D. 1870, and to the first day of January, A. D. 1871, find them correct in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia county on County Tax, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, ($837.85) from David Lowenburg, Treasurer of said county, and a balance due the Treasurer on Dog Tax one hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents ($193.51).

The Auditors find that the Township Auditors in several of the Townships of the county have not complied with the laws relating to the appraisement of sheep killed by dogs, and suggest that the County Commissioners pay no damages to any person unless the law is fully complied with.

Given under our hands this Fourth day of January, A. D. 1871.

A. J. ALBERTSON, }
C. J. CAMPBELL, } Auditors.
DANIEL LEE, }

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year A. D. 1870.

WM. G. QUICK, }
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commiss'rs.
H. J. REEDER, }

Commissioner's Office.
Attest—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 10, 1871.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the